

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

P. M. WALLACE, } Editors.
F. M. TRIMMER, }

Thursday, October 18, 1866.

District Courts.

We learn that each District Judge will procure a jury list and jury box, and will hold a special court for drawing of juries as required by law; but in each District the first session for the ordinary transaction of business, will be held on the day appointed for that District, which follows next after the first day of January next. The time for this District will be the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next—which day will fall on the first Monday in February.

Liberal.

The Weekly Record, the large and handsome octavo, containing the political, literary, commercial and religious news of the day, published in Charleston, S. C., at \$1 a year, offers to any clergyman sending the names of two annual subscribers, with the cash, a copy of the Record free for one year.

Northern Elections.

Full returns from the elections of last week, in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, have not yet been received. Enough however has come to hand, to satisfy every body, that the Radicals have triumphed so far at least, as to continue in their own hands the Legislative power of the Government at Washington. The contest, it must be remembered, was between the Republicans and Democrats, and not between the Radicals and the Conservatives of all parties. The Democrats alone, as a party, not having even the advantage of the Constitutional Amendments on their side had to fight the Republicans of every shade. Consequently, Republicans would vote for no Democrat of any shade. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that a portion of the Republicans elected, may be conservative in their views, and not being willing to carry out the atrocious and villainous purposes of the Radicals, may cast their votes in Congress with the Democrats, to avert, if possible, a bloody revolution among themselves. It is no use for us to trouble our readers with the details of an election, on the results of which hang the catastrophe of the Republic. The fact of being again overwhelmed by numbers, is sufficient for us to know. We care not when, or how, or by whom, ferocious and blood-thirsty rulers are placed over us. We have to endure it awhile, because we cannot help ourselves. But let us look up and look out, and wait our time with all the patience we possess. In the very nature of things, a compact made up of such materials, so destructive and pernicious, and for purposes so calamitous, cannot last long. We would say, however, that according to the returns we have received, that the Radicals have lost largely in some districts, but in others they have gained. The Democrats may possibly gain a few members on the whole, but not enough to stay or check our enemies in their fiendish career. Our hopes of better days must be founded on the inevitable fate of all Governments administered on false and rotten principles.

Work for Our Women.

In the Charleston News we find a very touching and sensible letter from "A Mother," asking the Editor, if he had ever thought for one moment that Charleston is filled with helpless widows and orphans, who are dependent, whose husbands and fathers have fallen in defence of their country, and left them penniless and thrown upon the cold charity of the world for a support. She complains of having tried to get work from the numerous clothing stores of the city—she says they are willing to sell their goods, but refuse to have them made up there. She complains of one House, giving employment to four hundred hands, but very little or none of the work is made up in Charleston. In answer to "A Mother," the Messrs. O. E. & A. S. Johnson the proprietors of a fashionable clothing store, say that they do now and always have employed a large number of the industrious women of Charleston, in making the clothing which they keep for sale, and that consequently they are able to guarantee that their goods will last. This arrangement the Messrs. Johnson say, is profitable to the employer as well as those who are employed. The example of these gentlemen is worthy of imitation—it would prove advantageous to all, as themselves, the persons employed and the whole community would be benefited. The Merchants of Spartanburg are not surpassed by any in the State, for liberality and integrity, and certainly rank among our foremost citizens. We cannot therefore doubt, that an appeal made to their accustomed generosity by the ladies of our town, whose pecuniary circumstances are similar to those of "A Mother," would be responded to, with great pleasure by our merchants, so far as they could do so, without loss to themselves. All the best emotions of the heart, are in unison with the claims of helpless, suffering, patient women. Uncomplaining and silent, she sinks under the sorrows and privations incident to her sex. Sewing is the principle and appropriate employment of her hands. Not so with men—they can turn their attention and labor to various employments. Man, is the natural protector of woman, and he should be proud of his precious charge—how noble then, to become her support and benefactor. Our merchants could have a part of their goods made up to advantage—which would prove a welcome kindness to the ladies and the worthy sailors of our town.

The Prospect Before Us.

Amid the threatening aspects before us, and the gloomy shadows veiling our country (if, indeed, it be ours) in sackcloth and ashes, however painful the task, it is our duty to place before our readers the situation of our present affairs, and to draw such inferences from reliable sources as may throw some glimmer of light on the future of our existence as a people. That future is portentous of accumulating trouble and sorrow. Poverty and destitution covers the land like rising floods, and the active properties of the public mind are subdued; and worse than all, we have fallen into the hands of a sordid and relentless despotism, second only to that of a Tiberius. We should not, however, despair. We know not what a day may bring forth. We should be prepared to meet with firmness the arbitrary and unlawful exercise of power, by the imposition of conditions of reconstruction, which will test yet further, that gallantry which impelled our Southern fathers, to a heroic defence of honor, life and property. The leaders of the Radical party go on to say: "It is no longer a question of what the Union has been, or what party shall govern it. The politics of the past are blotted out by war; the gulf of the rebellion rolls like an ocean between the past and the future. What the Union shall be is now for the people to declare. A war of ideas, not less deadly than that of men, is necessarily begun, and there is no power on earth that can stop it." The leading Radical paper of the North, the Tribune, which speaks for the whole party, not only insists on the Constitutional Amendment, which will reduce the State of South Carolina down to two Representatives in Congress, and give to New York thirty-five, but they demand that treason (secession) shall be forever rendered odious, and that Congress shall regulate all matters at its next session, and the first duty of that Congress will be to pass an enabling act, prescribing how the rebel States shall be re-organized. The first preliminary to that end, they say, shall be a convention of the people to form a Constitution, and in electing that Convention, that Congress has the Constitutional right to say who shall vote. It will be seen here, that Congress not only appoints the votes, but that whatever constitution may be adopted by a packed Convention, is to be submitted to Congress for its approval. This is the programme of the Republican or Radical party. The Radicals especially declare that: "The North, which is alone the nation, for it alone is loyal, is to decide the national creed, and the South is to accept it. This is the first great principle the people of the North are required by their duty to the future to maintain, and it must be maintained." There is much said about Stephens, Forney, Brownlow and others, who are exhibiting so ferocious a spirit against the South. Many of our people laugh them to scorn; but this won't do. They are representative men; they show the spirit, declare the principles, and foreshadow the atrocious purposes of their party, which party is now, and will likely continue to be, the active power of the Government. Their curses, loud and deep, are re-echoed by immense majorities all over the North. When we see that Congress has distributed large quantities of munitions of war all over the North, and denied them to the South; when Brownlow has declared that he has received fifteen thousand stand of arms and ammunition—when the sword and the torch is threatened—when confiscation and extermination are the alternatives of negro equality and negro suffrage—when they stand pledged before enthusiastic thousands to impeach the President, to overthrow the existing State governments at the South, and in their stead, establish Provincial Territories, under the rule of men abandoned to all wickedness and lost to all virtue—when we see all this, with the rapidly increasing hatred and malignity manifested in every word and action toward the seceding States, how can it fail to impress the Southern mind with the deepest solicitude and most painful apprehensions of impending evils. This is a sad picture to draw, but it is a true one. Our hope is, that things may take a change. The North is now flushed with victory, their passions are inflamed, they are made proud and exultant through the results of the war; they are rich and strong, we are poor and weak, but they are wrong and we are right. What then? Is there no hope for the future? We think there is, for our cause is just. There is a throne, and He who sits thereon, is a God of Justice. There is an Eye that penetrates the malignant purposes of vindictive men. There is an Ear to hear the earnest supplications of an oppressed and injured people, and there is an Arm, strong to save all who lean on it in sincerity and truth.

Again, from the very nature of the human mind, after the mad passions have been wrought up to the highest pitch, and fanaticism and revenge have spent their fury, there must, of necessity, come a relaxation and consequent re-action, in which the masses of the North may be brought to a sense of truth and justice. And further again, seeing that the South have already done all that has been required by the powers now in authority, that harmony may be restored, and seeing that all that has been done has been to little effect, let us resolve to do nothing more. Let us wait the chapter of accidents. Let us look on until discord and strife split them asunder, which is almost an inevitable result of the incongruity of the masses composing the Yankee nation. We have done our duty; let us leave the consequences to God.

The Southwestern Baptist, published at Atlanta, Georgia, says, "the condition of the Baptist Church in Middle Georgia is truly alarming," owing to the lack of interest on the part of the membership.

Division of Cotton.

The following is important in connection with the Military order of General Scott, published this week, in another column: "Paragraph 1 of the Circular issued from these Headquarters, dated August 17, 1866, wherein the cotton is required to be stored until all the crop is gathered, shall be so construed as to permit the parties to divide at any time they may mutually agree upon.

Our Grave Yard.

Our attention has been called to the Grave Yard of our Town, by the Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Town Council, to examine into its condition and report thereon. They have done so—and report, that they found it in a very dilapidated state; showing that, in some places the fence is no barrier to the intrusion of cattle and other stock; that the posts are rotten—that it is overgrown with weeds, briars and bushes—that there is much rubbish collected, and that the ground has been rooted into holes, &c. We ourselves, have been a witness to the above, and do say, that it is with something of shame that we are called upon to make them public. The Grave Yard is the Home of the dead—it is the last resting place we assign to those whom we have loved; it is there we have laid them to sleep—a sleep from which there is no waking. The remains of the dead are held sacred by all civilized nations—on their tombs we shed our tears, and the constancy and affection of ever loving woman, lays her wreaths and flowers there. It is there, they would make their vigils at the shrine of their cherished ones. But, the present condition of these grounds forbid the performance of these sad tokens of affection. The Committee recommend that the Yard be put in good repair by subscription, and that the Marshal call on our citizens to contribute a sum, sufficient to effect the object of our worthy Council.

Religion at Athens, Ga.

We learn, through our exchanges, that a great revival of religion has been in progress at Athens, Ga., for the last two or three weeks. The altar for prayer has been crowded, some two hundred persons having presented themselves for prayer at one time. All business was suspended at Athens, and the community en masse was at the prayer meetings. Some eighty-five or ninety had joined the Episcopal Methodist Church—twenty-six the Presbyterian Church, and three the Baptist Church. Rev. J. S. Key and G. G. Pearce were assisting the Pastor, Rev. H. H. Parks.

In addition to the above, the North Carolina papers speak of numerous and gracious revivals of religion among the Baptist Churches. It is pleasing to know also, that in many sections of our own State, a wide and deep concern is manifested on the subject of religion.

OPENING OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court for Charleston District has been organized by Geo. Wm. Logan, esq., the District Judge, who was elected at the last regular session of the Legislature, and who has recently received his commission from Governor Orr. In pursuance of the recent order of Gen. Sickles, the cases within the jurisdiction of the District Court will be turned over to it on the 15th inst., and the existence of the Provost Court will cease from that date. The jail and workhouse will, also, probably be turned over to the civil authorities at the same time. *Chas. News.*

A Good Suggestion.—The New Orleans Picayune, alluding to the restiveness of the planting interests under the onerous and odious cotton tax, suggests that this may be effectually avoided, if the planters will associate together in each county and build a few factories and manufacture it themselves. They will not only save \$15 a bale in tax, but double the value of the material. The suggestion is sound.

The New York Herald of Friday says:—From the troubled aspect of public affairs we have but little doubt that it will be as necessary to elect Grant to the Presidency to save the country in 1868, as it was necessary to call him to the chief command of the army to save the country in 1864. With him in the White House, all parties would be satisfied and animosities assuaged.

In the vicinity of Albany, New York, Judson Palmer eloped with the daughter of Archibald Stevens, who pursued. The men confronted each other in the house of a friend, and commenced firing on each other. Stevens was killed, Palmer was slightly wounded, but carried off the woman.

ICE GRATIS.—A cargo of ice was put up at auction in Savannah on Wednesday, but not a bid could be obtained. The auctioneer offered to cry \$100 for 349 tons, but nobody would give it. The owners of the cargo then announced that they would distribute it gratuitously to all who would call at the vessel.

Several of the New Orleans newspapers have determined to advocate the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment in future, prominent Southerners recently arriving in that city from the North having reported that popular sentiment here was entirely favorable to its acceptance by the country.

The Chicago Journal says that the facts about the late frosts, as regards their effect on the corn in Illinois, may be briefly summed up thus: In the Southern part of the State no damage has been done to the crop; in the central part the damage has been slight; and in the Northern part the damage has been great, probably destroying, in the aggregate, about one third of the crop.

The English have got a new Woolwich gun, which, if it performs all that is ascribed to it, settles that iron-clad navies are no longer of any more value than wooden ones. This peculiar gun sent a peculiar shot through a target of oak wood eighteen inches thick, with eight inches of rolled iron on the outside, and an inner skin of iron three quarters of an inch thick. The shell from this Woolwich gun went through iron, wood, skin, everything, and lodged itself twenty feet behind the target. Upon this fact the London Times assumes that "the strongest iron-clad afloat might now be sent to the bottom as easily as a wooden frigate."

The gun was a two hundred and fifty pounder with nine-inch muzzle.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Our Grave Yard.

At a meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the committee appointed to examine the Public Grave Yard of the town, made the following report, which on motion, was received and ordered to be published.

The committee, to whom was referred the condition of the Town Grave Yard, have, in discharge of their duty, visited the Yard, and find the fences much dilapidated, in some places thrown down, many of the posts rotten, some of the plank gone, the fence in its present condition affording no security to the Yard. They also find the ground strewn with rubbish and grown up with weeds and briars. The whole Yard exhibits gross neglect and indifference on the part of many who have used it for the burial of their dead.

Your committee would recommend, that owing to our empty Treasury and the want of power to raise an amount by taxation to enclose the same with a good substantial fence or thoroughly repair the old one, and to clean out and improve the Yard. That the clerk of the Council be requested to draw up a suitable subscript on paper, and the Marshal of the town be required to present it to each of the citizens of the town for their voluntary subscriptions, and that the amount so raised be placed in the hands of a committee, to be selected by the Council, for them to use in their discretion, in either putting up a new and substantial fence, if the funds so raised are sufficient, or else repair the old one in the best manner possible, and to clean out said Yard, and improve its appearance by cleaning off the brush and briars, removing all surplus rubbish, trimming up the trees, &c., and that the same be attended to without delay.

Respectfully submitted,
D. C. JUDD, Chm'n.

COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA, October 13.—COTTON—17 to 23 gold, 25 to 32, currency. COPS—\$1.55 to 1.65 per bushel. FLOUR—\$12 to 18 per barrel.

MARRIED.

On Sunday morning, by E. WALL, Esq., on the 14th inst., MR. JASPER COOK to MISS ELIZABETH TAPP, all of this District.

By W. H. BAGWELL, Esq., on the 11th inst., MR. JOSIAH BAGWELL to MISS MARGARET NEIGHBORS.

OBITUARY.

Fell asleep in Jesus, on the evening of the 10th of October, 1866, at the residence of her father, JOSEPH FOSTER, Esq., ISABELLA FOSTER, wife of the late ROBERT HETT CHAPMAN, JR., aged 28 years and 4 days.

"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write,—Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea saith the spirit, that they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Announcements.

The friends of Dr. R. M. SMITH respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Dr. BENJAMIN WOFFORD respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Captain F. M. TRIMMER respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

NOTICE.

DESIRING to receive a limited number of pupils, I will open a SCHOOL for girls in the ACADEMY BUILDING, on the first Monday in NOVEMBER.

TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, \$8.00 payable in advance, (in specie,) or its equivalent. JNO. D. McCOLLOUGH, Oct 18 38 4t

FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, 29th inst., I will sell at public auction, seven SUPERIOR WHEEL COWS and Calves, in fine condition, of improved stock, from a thoroughbred DEVON BULL, that received the premium from the State Agricultural Fair at Columbia, S. C. Oct. 18—2 J. C. MILLS.

AT J. W. HARDY & Co's.
BACON, SALT,
FLOUR, SUGAR,
TURPENTINE, COFFEE,
RYE, OATS, PEAS,
Oct 18 38 4t

Drugs and Medicines FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers to Physicians and the public, a full and well assorted

Stock of Drugs, MEDICINES and PERFUMES, INCLUDING
Jars, Office Furniture, Phials, SCALES, &c.

The above stock of Goods are all of the best quality, and is worthy the attention of all concerned, as they will be sold at cost and no more.

The Goods are now open in the brick block on Church street, next to Mr. Bechtler's shop. DR. L. M. GRIMBALL, Oct 18 38 4t

VALUABLE GRAIN LANDS FOR RENT!

WE will rent to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER instant, at 2 o'clock, at Gowensville, S. C., the farm known as the "Whitten Place," situated in Greenville District, on the waters of South Pawlett river.

This place contains upwards of ONE THOUSAND ACRES, and has for cultivation the coming year about Two Hundred and Twenty, nearly One Hundred of which is No. 1 bottom.

NANCY BOWDEN, R. L. BOWDEN, Administrators of the Estate of R. Bowden, deceased. Gowensville, S. C., October 10, 1866. Oct 18 38 4t

Pension Claims.

BEING now in correspondence with an old firm, well acquainted with the Pension or other Claims of Government, having prosecuted the same for many years in Washington City, and having promised me their aid and assistance. I am prepared to prosecute all Claims for Pensions due before the late war, and for Bounty due to discharged U. S. Soldiers as well as Claims arising under the Revenue Law.

J. M. ELFORD, Att'y.
Mrs. Eveline Dill, widow of R. Dill, if living may hear something about her Pension by applying soon. J. M. ELFORD, Oct 18 38 4t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door on the first Monday in NOVEMBER next, the following articles, viz:

Ten Acres of Land more or less lying on the Bivingsville Road about three miles from Town, bounded by lands as represented in Plat. Also eight Shares in the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road, with one fine CHEST and one old TRUNK, sold as the real and personal property of Miss Jane Poole, deceased. Terms made known on day of sale. W. P. COMPTON, L. M. GENTRY, } Execrs. Oct 18 38 4t

Cowan Graveley

DIRECT IMPORTER OF
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
NO. 52 EAST BAY,
South of the Old Post Office.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oct 18 38 3w

To the Public.

THE PAVILION HOTEL,
SO long and ably conducted by the late H. S. L. BUTTERFIELD, will still be kept open for the accommodation of the traveling public. And its former friends and patrons will find the usual accommodations and attentions bestowed on them as formerly, and the public favors already so well established as the hotel of the Traveling Merchants of the South, will by earnest efforts be faithfully preserved. 57 South Carolina and Georgia papers please copy. Oct 18 38 6w

College of Charleston, S. C.

THE Faculty of the College of Charleston would respectfully inform parents and guardians of young gentlemen desirous of obtaining a Collegiate Education, that this Institution has been reopened under very favorable auspices and at a greatly reduced rate of Tuition, the terms of which are only Forty Dollars per annum payable quarterly. Students from the interior can obtain board at reasonable rates, in respectable private families residing in the city.

ADMISSION.
Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class must be able to translate into English the whole of Caesar's Commentaries, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations and Sallust. They must also possess an accurate and minute knowledge of the Latin Grammar and Prosody.

In Greek, they will be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of Valvay's Greek Grammar, Anthon's edition, and be able to translate and parse with readiness any portion of Jacob's Greek Reader, the first two books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the first book of Homer's Iliad.

In Mathematics, their knowledge will be expected to include Arithmetic, (including Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal,) Extraction of Square and Cube Roots, Young's Algebra through Simple Equations, and first three books of Legendre's Geometry.

Geography, both Ancient and Modern, will be the subject of a rigid examination. N. B.—Students will be admitted to partial course, upon special application.

FACULTY.
N. R. MIDDLETON, LL. D., President, Professor of Logic, Political Economy, and the Evidence of Christianity; and Horry Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy.
REV. JAMES W. MILES, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, and of Roman and Greek Antiquities.

LEWIS R. GIBBS, M. D., Professor of Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry.
JOHN McGRADY, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

F. A. PORCHER, A. M., Professor of History, Ancient and Modern; Pictorial, Belles Lettres, English Composition and Elocution.
F. S. POLMES, A. M., Professor of Geology, Palaeontology and Zoology, and Curator of the Museum.

LEWIS R. GIBBS, M. D.; Secretary of the Faculty. Oct 18 38 2w

THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration by Jao Earle Bomar, esq. Ordinary.

In the Court of Ordinary.

WHEREAS RICHARD S. WOODRUFF has filed his petition in my office praying that Letters of Administration on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits upon the Estate of PATILLO LANFORD, deceased, late of the said District aforesaid, should be granted him.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on Friday, the 26th day of October next, to shew cause, if any exists, why said Letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1866. JNO EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D. Oct 18 38 2w

JUST RECEIVED

AT J. W. HARDY'S & CO'S.

Teas, Imperial, Amos' Long Handle
Teas, Japan, Shovels,
Teas, Black, Amos' Short "
Teas, Young Hyson, Well Wheels,
Teas, Gunpowder, Blasting Fuse,
Putty, Stocks and Dyes,
Glass, Mill Saw Files,
Candles, Monkey Wrenches,
Augurs (Assorted) Cow Bells.

And various other articles in the HARDWARE LINE.

BY MONDAY'S TRAIN.
GUNNY BAGGING, (heavy) ROPE, NAYLOR'S CAST STEEL. Oct 11 37 4t